

Iraq-Syria case adjourned

KUWAIT (R) — A judicial tribunal of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) postponed Wednesday judgment on a suit by Iraq against Syria for its 1982 closure of an Iraqi oil pipeline. OAPEC officials said Iraqi lawyers had asked for more time to prepare a response to the Syrian position, outlined Tuesday by the president of Syria's Supreme Constitutional Court Nasrat Haidar. Syria shut the pipeline between Iraq's Kirkuk oilfields and the Mediterranean port of Banias after accusing Baghdad of trying to undermine its government. Iraq filed suit shortly afterwards, claiming breach of a 1979 contract under which Syria agreed to transport 10 million tonnes of Iraqi crude oil annually through the pipeline in exchange for a transit fee. The two socialist governments, led by rival wings of the Baath Party, have been at odds for seven years and Jordanian and Saudi mediation efforts last year failed to reconcile them. Iraq, whose main oil export terminal on the Gulf was shut in 1980 by war with Iran, has since built pipelines through Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

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AROUND THE WORLD...

S. Arabia gives Lebanon pilgrim quota

BEIRUT (R) — Saudi Arabia has officially advised Lebanon that it is limiting to 1,500 the number of Lebanese pilgrims allowed on this month's pilgrimage, a Lebanese Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. Gulf-based diplomats said Saudi Arabia feared Iran might use pro-Iranian Lebanese Muslims as surrogates in the kingdom because of restrictions which mean that few, if any, Iranians will join the pilgrimage.

Israeli parliamentarians end strike

TEL AVIV (R) — A group of Israeli parliament members protesting at a health service crisis ended a four-day hunger strike Wednesday, praising negotiators for nearing a wage settlement. Government officials and doctors accepted Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's proposal to charge five per cent more for medical operations after officials rejected a doctors' demand to raise pension fund contributions.

Indian space launch fails again

BANGALORE, India (R) — India's ambitious space programme suffered another blow Wednesday when its second attempt to launch a big rocket into space failed minutes after blast off. Space Commission Chairman Udit Ramchandra Rao told reporters the fault appeared to be in the first stage of the rocket. He said mission control lost contact 210 seconds after the 39-tonne four-stage rocket lifted off from the southern island of Sriharikota. Rao told reporters the failure was due to the "abnormal behaviour" of the first stage of the rocket carrying a 150-kg weather satellite into orbit.

Sudanese troops take rebel camp

KHARTOUM (R) — Troops overran a rebel camp in southern Sudan after shooting down an unidentified military helicopter as it approached the area, state-run Radio Omdurman reported Wednesday. It quoted a military communiqué as saying a large number of rebels from the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) were killed in Sunday's attack near Nasir, close to the border with Ethiopia. The communiqué described the helicopter as hostile, but it gave no further details.

Bush to argue U.S. case before U.N.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice-President George Bush said Wednesday he would present a vigorous case before the United Nations Security Council in defence of the U.S. downing of an Iranian jetliner in the Gulf. Bush told a meeting of the Farm Bureau Association that President Ronald Reagan had assigned him to deliver the U.S. position Thursday when the Security Council takes up the case.

21 saved after 'copter ditches into sea

LONDON (R) — An oilfield helicopter ditched in the North Sea off Scotland Wednesday but all 21 people on board were rescued unharmed, coastguards said. A spokesman said the helicopter was sighted floating upright with all its occupants inside after it made a "controlled landing" 17 miles east of the Shetland Islands town of Lerwick.

Mujahedeen ready to negotiate on Soviets

ISLAMABAD (R) — Leaders of the main Afghan alliance said Wednesday they were ready to start talks with the Soviet Union over prisoners of war. They said in a statement they were willing for direct talks about prisoners "on humanitarian grounds." Moscow says 311 Soviet soldiers are missing in Afghanistan since it first sent troops there in 1979.

Polisario envoy visits Iran

NICOSIA (R) — An envoy of the Algerian-based Polisario Front held talks in Tehran with a top Iranian official on the Western Sahara where the front has been fighting Morocco for 12 years, the Iranian news agency IRNA said. The agency late Tuesday said Mahfuz Ali Biba, a presidential envoy of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), the political arm of the Polisario Front, met Iranian Deputy Prime Minister for Political Affairs Alireza Moayeri.

SWAPO reports killing 76 soldiers

LISBON (AP) — A resistance group fighting for Namibian independence said Wednesday they killed 76 South African soldiers last month in the South African-ruled territory also known as South-West Africa. The official Angolan news agency Angop said actions by guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) included attacks on seven South African military bases and the destruction of communications lines, water pipelines and power pylons between the Namibian towns of Ondangwa and Oshakati. Angop, in a report monitored in Lisbon, quoted the SWAPO news agency Nampa as the source of its information.

Liberia troops clash with rebels

MONROVIA (R) — Liberian troops foiled an attempt Wednesday by a former vice-president to enter the West African state with 11 armed rebel followers, President Samuel Doe said. Troops killed and wounded several rebels in a dawn gunbattle which Doe called an apparent invasion attempt. "We wish to assure all citizens that the situation is under control and there is no need to panic," Doe said. Troops arrested several rebels but Doe gave no details of Podier's fate.

Indian opposition wins by-election

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party lost another by-election Wednesday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. Congress has now been unseated in five of the seven parliamentary by-elections originally held June 16. PTI said Kunishid Ahmad, backed by all the main opposition parties, crushed his Congress opponent by over 140,000 votes in a partial re-poll in Faridabad in north India's Haryana state.

Resistance clashes with Israeli patrol

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon (R) — Three resistance fighters were killed and an Israeli soldier was wounded Wednesday in clashes with an Israeli patrol in South Lebanon, security sources said. The sources said the fighters attacked the Israeli patrol in Murah Mubarak, outside Israel's self-proclaimed "security zone" set up in 1985.

Eagleton named UNRWA deputy chief

VIENNA (J.T.) — William L. Eagleton, United States ambassador to Syria, has been named as the next deputy commissioner-general of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees in the Near East. Eagleton is expected to join UNRWA in early October 1988. He will succeed Robert Dillon, who has served as deputy commissioner-general since the beginning of 1984.



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor and members of the royal family attend Wednesday's opening of the Jerash Festival (photo by Yousef Al 'Ali)

Culture and arts extravaganza opens in Greco-Roman ruins

By Nermene Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The historical city of Jerash turned on its lights and wore its annual welcoming dress Wednesday to greet the

thousands who will head towards the ancient Greco-Roman city to taste the different facets of national and international cultural shows which will run for the next three weeks.

Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor formally opened this year's Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts Wednesday evening to the cheers of hundreds who came to the opening of what

(Continued on page 5)

Gandhi ends visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi left Amman Wednesday after a three-day visit to Jordan during which he held talks with His Majesty King Hussein. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and other senior officials on Middle East and regional issues as well as bilateral relations.

The talks also covered international developments of common concern to Jordan and India and ways to further boost cooperation and coordination between the two countries.

The Indian guests were seen off early Wednesday by Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Cabinet members and senior officials and the Indian ambassador to Jordan. Later Wednesday international news agencies reported the Indian leader's arrival in Belgrade.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Mrs. Rifai see off Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Mrs. Gandhi Wednesday (Petra photo)

Jordan receives \$59.5m Saudi aid

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saudi Arabia has transferred to Jordan the third part of its financial commitment to the Kingdom for 1988 in accordance with the Baghdad Arab summit resolutions, Ministry of Finance Secretary-General Abdul Majid Qasem announced Wednesday.

Qasem told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the sum of \$59.5 million had been deposited at the Central Bank of Jordan.

Petra quoted Qasem as saying the Saudi payment reflects Saudi Arabia's keenness on honouring its commitments to Arab confrontation states.

Iran admits defeat on two fronts, vows continued war

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hosseini Mousavi made a rare admission of military defeat Wednesday but asserted that the retreats on two fronts would eventually lead to victory over Iraq.

"War is a complicated and technical matter and naturally at a certain point retreat will help the final victory," Mousavi told a cabinet meeting in Tehran.

"The Iranian armed forces and people will continue" the war "with all their power," he said in the address quoted by the Iranian

news agency IRNA. He was speaking after Iran admitted withdrawing in the face of Iraqi offensives on the northern and southern fronts Tuesday, the latest in a string of Iraqi victories which began with the recapture of the southern Fao Peninsula in April.

Iran said its forces had seized key peaks in the northeastern area of Halabja and had driven 40 kilometres into Iran in the southern Zubeidat area.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said more than 5,000 Iranians were captured in the Zubeidat fighting, the largest number of prisoners Iraq has ever reported taking in the nearly eight-year-old war.

Threatened by Iraqi guns on Shamoun and Nawar heights, the Iranians Tuesday pulled out of Halabja which they overran last March.

In the Zubeidat area, Iraq's troops had "completed the liberation of the whole southern sector of the Gulf war front from the presence of the Iranians," Baghdad's military spokesman said.

Spokesman Abdul Jabbar Muhsen told reporters near the scene of the southern victory that in clearing Zubeidat, Iraqi soldiers had punched deep into Iran, seizing some 4,000 square kilometres of territory.

"Tens of thousands of Iranians

(Continued on page 5)

Moscow rules out unilateral pullout

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A Soviet spokesman has ruled out a unilateral withdrawal of his country's armed forces from Eastern Europe, saying their departure should be part of an East-West agreement to cut both sides' military might in Europe.

A senior U.S. State Department official had reported last week that according to intelligence reports, the Kremlin may be ready to withdraw some or all of its estimated 65,000 troops in Hungary.

Asked to comment, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vadim Perelyev told a government news briefing Tuesday that the departure of Soviet troops should be part of a continental-wide agreement on conventional force reductions.

"We have here very specific proposals," he said. "The mandate is under elaboration with the participation of the United States and Canada, and we do not see any need for unilateral steps in conditions when the requirements, the demands of public

opinion worldwide are to begin the negotiations as soon as possible and that decisions be taken on the reducing of armed forces throughout Europe."

While visiting Prague, Czechoslovakia, last Friday, Soviet Premier Nikolai I. Ryzhkov also ruled out an imminent Soviet pullout from East Bloc countries, saying, "the armies in Czechoslovakia are part of the Warsaw Pact armies. Let us agree on a radical solution in the West and in the East..."

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev began a six-day visit to Poland Monday, and suggested that East and West European leaders informally explore ways to break the long impasse in negotiations aimed at reducing conventional arms in Europe.

He reiterated a Soviet plan for resuming conventional arms talks with an exchange of troop data and an initial withdrawal of 500,000 troops from both sides of the borders that separate NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in Europe.

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Greece asks U.S. to remove military bases

ATHENS (R) — Greece notified the United States Wednesday that American military bases must be removed from the country by mid-1990, official sources said.

A letter from Greece's socialist government said the four major U.S. military bases and 20 smaller installations had to be dismantled by June 1990, they said.

The present five-year agreement expires Dec. 31.

The Greek government has said it will pursue negotiations for a new pact but talks, which began in November, are deadlocked. Some 3,700 American military personnel are stationed in Greece, mostly at an important U.S. air force supply base near Athens and a key naval supply

Israelis demolish Palestinian homes

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) —

Israeli troops demolished or sealed six houses in the occupied West Bank Wednesday to punish Palestinians suspected of setting a bus on fire and hurling a firebomb that slightly injured two army officers.

Three of the Palestinians, from Janiya and Ras Karki villages near Ramallah, are accused of being among a group that threw the first bomb last month at an army jeep in Janiya.

The other three, from Attil village near Tulkarem, are suspected of stoning Israeli buses and, in one case, forcing passengers out of a bus and setting it ablaze.

The army destroyed two houses and sealed four others. Countries worldwide have condemned Israel for dozens of similar actions in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip over the seven months of the Palestinian uprising.

Palestinians denounced the punishment as violating human rights, since the accused had not

U.S. seen 'soft-pedalling' latest skirmish with Iran

BAHRAIN (AP) — The United States may be trying to soft-pedal the latest U.S.-Iran skirmish in the Gulf out of sensitivity over the shooting down of an Iranian commercial jetliner, a U.S. diplomat said Wednesday.

The diplomat, who is knowledgeable about official U.S. policy in the Gulf, said very little information about Tuesday night's incident in the northern Gulf was being circulated by U.S. authorities in Washington.

"We just don't want to be killing any more Iranians," he said. "On the other hand, we don't want our people to be killed either."

The diplomat was referring to the shooting down of an Iranair A-300 Airbus by the U.S. missile cruiser Vincennes July 3. All 290 aboard perished when the warship destroyed the jetliner, which it mistook for an F-14 fighter.

As he spoke, U.S. military officials reported they had no further information about whether an Iranian speedboat was damaged in Tuesday's encounter, and could not say whether the navy had conducted a followup search for debris or survivors.

Such searches have been routinely conducted after several previous clashes involving Iran's small armed boats and U.S. helicopters. In two, Iranian survivors — including some who were wounded — were pulled from the water.

"If it's feasible, they will try to conduct a search. Whether there was one in this case, I don't know," said one U.S. officer, speaking on condition he not be named.

He said a search effort would be affected by the availability of ships and helicopters and whether it was judged worth the risk. "There's always a risk there," he said.

Officials said Tuesday's skirmish occurred about dusk after

base on the island of Crete.

The letter, delivered to the U.S. embassy in Athens, gives formal notification that the present agreement will expire and that under its terms the Americans then have 17 months to remove the bases.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who promised to close the bases when first elected in 1981, has said his government will keep negotiating even after the expiry of the present pact.

But eight rounds of talks have failed to break the deadlock.

Greece wants a new pact to include wording which could be interpreted as U.S. backing for its position in a feud over the Aegean region with neighbouring Turkey.

drop an investigation into their activities.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, whose office oversees the Shin Bet service, said he could not respond to the charges of unusual security checks and mail tampering.

About 600 soldiers who refuse to serve in the occupied West Bank and Gaza belong to Yesh Gvul, which means "There is a Limit" in Hebrew. Twenty-nine conscientious objectors have been jailed on charges of disobeying orders.

Ronen Shamir, spokesman for Yesh Gvul, told a news conference: "A clear and manifest distinction must be drawn between the activities of Yesh Gvul and charges of instigation to insubordination or evasion of service."

The homes that were demolished belonged to Abdul Salam Kamar, Mahmud Rashid Norjal and Ziad Hassan Yousef.



Is this the proper method to teach students how to read and write?

All in his hands

By David Doake

Editors Note: This is the sixth of a seven-part series entitled "Learning to be Literate in Arabic: Needs and new directions." The series was written by Professor David B. Doake of the School of Education at Acadia University in Nova Scotia, Canada. Doake has done field research in Jordan on the specific problems of illiteracy in Arabic, making this series particularly useful to teachers, government specialists and parents.

Teaching reading and writing in schools

A brief examination of beginning reading and writing programmes used in schools in Jordan soon reveals that they are based primarily on "bits and pieces," accurate-from-the-beginning philosophy of written language learning. The control of what is to be learned, when it is to be learned, and how it is to be learned, rests firmly in the teachers' hands.

In fact, the control does not even rest in the teachers' hands but is contained in the series of readers, copy books, and the exercises recorded in them. Compounding the problem of making reading seem like hard work in the minds of the students, their reading books contain both the material to be read and the associated exercises.

The reading and writing curriculum is almost completely prescribed by the Department of

Education through the requirement that all teachers must use these materials in their classrooms.

The teaching of reading

The teaching that occurs places a heavy emphasis on the learning of isolated skills in reading coupled with the rote memorisation of what is to be read through repeated readings of a series of sentences. The focus is on an accurate reproduction of the words with little attention being given to the meaning of what is prescribed.

In the early stages the "stories" are seldom of much interest to the children since they are too short to contain the basic essentials of a conflict situation, character development, plot and conflict resolution. Coupled with this, the children are rarely read to in standard Arabic by their teachers. The approach used represents a view of reading as a habit that is to be learned from

the smallest unit to the largest, one separate skill at a time. "Practice makes perfect" is the principle to be used.

The role of the teacher is to follow the "script" as closely as possible. Since the materials were prepared by "experts," any failure to learn is seen to be the children's fault since the teacher has not deviated from what was prescribed.

Reading instruction which is

based on these kinds of principles and practices cannot be expected to produce a nation of readers, as the American public and its educationalists are finally beginning to realise. The Arab World should be alert to the failure to this kind of approach and avoid trying to replicate its format and its misguided theory.

The teaching of writing

The picture of how students are taught to write is a similar one to that, just described for reading. Although it is dangerous to generalise from the example of one Arab country to all Arab countries, the methods currently being used is to start students on the road to becoming writers is perhaps most easily described by reference to some of the curriculum requirements for Iraq. In a report on literacy curricula and textbooks prepared by the Ministry of Education in that country in 1977 we see a heavy emphasis being placed on the "mechanics of reading and writing," represented in the following requirement:

"...a sequential, all-inclusive set of instructional materials can teach children to read regardless of teacher competence and regardless of learner differences. The authors of the report correctly indicate that the use of basals is "...built around control: they control reading; they control language; they control learners; they control teachers" and they conclude this section of their report with the following significant comment:

At the point when the teaching of writing is started, the drills in the book should contain drills in writing, with emphasis on the writing of new words and the different forms of letters. This should be done through copying words, sentences and passages in

the book — to be reduced gradually.

Learning to be literate in any language is a language learning process. As such, teaching that aims to promote this learning most effectively, should be based on sound language learning principles. Any deviation from these principles, particularly as it relates to motivation for that learning, its scope and sequence, and its control, is fraught with danger. Children the world over have consistently displayed that they are superbly equipped as language learners, provided they experience the appropriate conditions for that learning to occur without harmful interference.

Literacy curricula which spell out in great detail what is to be taught, when it is to be taught, and how it is to be taught, consistently run counter to the possibility that teachers will be able to provide these appropriate conditions.

It would seem that on almost every count, Arab children are placed in "at risk" situations with regard to the conditions provided for their written language learning. The standard form of Arabic is almost completely different from its spoken form in every respect. Because of this, it is supremely important that children begin to be immersed in both forms of their language from birth. But, as we have seen, they are denied that opportunity with respect to their written language due to the absence of the habit of reading to children from birth in this part of the world.

Their immense potential to master the sounds and the structures of written language and to generate powerful inner drive to gain control over it lie dormant and unstimulated. The methods used to teach reading in schools are almost diametrically opposed to what we know about how children should be helped to learn to read.

Arab children are also seldom expected, invited, or encouraged to begin to learn to write from as soon as they can hold a pencil, crayon or marker pen. Nor do parents make a conscious effort to let their children see them using writing for all kinds of purposes and they do not invite

children to learn to read.

Arab children are also seldom

expected to begin to learn to write with adult-like accuracy from the very beginning, focusing their attention on meaningless pieces of written language, a procedure that now known to be counterproductive for the growth of writers in classrooms.

Coupled with these restrictive experiential and process-based features of learning to read and write, is the limited range and frequently unsatisfactory quality of children's literature available to be read to and by children. Library facilities are not widespread, nor are they always used effectively. Finally, in this rather gloomy picture, the onset of their attempts to learn to read and write in school is often abrupt and artificial, confusing and frustrating, teacher-controlled and teacher-monitored.

Undoubtedly, the problem facing the Arab World in general and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in particular, in achieving an acceptable level of functional literacy for all their peoples, are immense. So many of the population are already illiterate. This is especially so for women who are in the best position usually to read to the children in their families on a regular basis and so start them on the road to becoming literate as early as possible. An even greater number of the population could probably be described as being illiterate who avoid literacy oriented activities as much as possible. Many of these illiterate adults may well be teachers, and as such, they can scarcely provide their students with constant demonstration of the joys of being fully and avidly literate.

Literacy, a wide-ranging supply of excellent children's books and magazines, and a printing and publishing industry that is committed to extending this supply, cannot be developed overnight. Teachers who are capable of composing their own curriculum, choosing their own materials for instructional purposes, and using methods of teaching reading and writing on the basis of

their intimate knowledge of how these processes are learned, cannot be educated and re-educated quickly.

It is clear that the attack on the problem will have to be multi-dimensional with the mobilisation of human and material resources being extensive and costly. The return on the investment however in social, economic, educational and political terms would be substantial and permanent with society at all levels benefitting from it.

Implications for second language learning

In most Arab countries, students are expected to learn a second language — usually English. That learning sometimes commences during the child's pre-school years if either or both of the parents are able to use the second language with any degree of confidence.

Children attending private schools in Jordan usually have their first lessons in English soon after they enter school, in either kindergarten or first grade. Children attending public schools, do not begin their second language learning until they enter fifth grade.

Virtually everything that has been recorded in this paper relating to first language learning, applies equally to second language learning — with one important exception.

Before being expected to begin to learn a second language in a formal sense, children should have achieved a fairly high degree of control over their first language in all its dimensions. This does not mean however, that they should not be given any experience with the second or third language from very early in their lives, but it does mean that no great emphasis should be placed on it.

It is now generally accepted, that the earlier the learning of the second language can commence, once the first language has been learned, the better, since from about the age of twelve years, learning another language becomes increasingly difficult.

Just as in first language learning, the conditions provided for the second language should be

based on the principles of immersion, self-regulated learning, and should commence with whole, meaningful and memorable language. Children who are put in a position of having to learn a second language have to be given the opportunity to generate an intrinsically motivated drive to learn to read, write, speak and listen to that language through a wide variety of joyful and non-threatening experiences with the language.

In order to become fluent in its use, they have to become totally familiar with its patterns and structures, its sounds and rhythms through hearing it repeatedly and sharing in its reproduction in a variety of ways. Little or no attempt should be made to have the children concentrate their attention on the form of the language until they demonstrate considerable control over the reconstruction of its patterns and sounds through reasonably fluent speaking, reading and writing.

The most difficult task that usually faces second language teachers is to make the learning purposeful and relevant for their students. This is particularly so for learning to write the language. Unless the language is put to some use, unless it has meaningful function for the learner, the skills learned so arduously, often lie idle and unused. The motivation to learn lies with the extrinsic reward system utilised by the teacher. The type of learning employed is that of the rote-memorisation kind with all its attendant memorial, motivational, and test-oriented problems.

The provision of appropriate, holistically-based, non-corrective conditions for second language learning to occur, the use that can be made of the language on a regular basis, and the ability of the teacher or parent to provide authentic and fluent demonstrations of the language in use, all contribute markedly to the learning that can take place. Unless near optimum conditions can be provided, it is doubtful if it should be part of any school curriculum, since placing students in potential failure situations can do little for them as learners and as future users of the language.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 7311-19

PROGRAMME ONE

16:00 ... Koran

16:25 ... Children programmes

17:00 ... Arab soccer tournament: Syria

18:50 ... Local programme

19:10 ... Health and life (local)

19:40 ... Programme review

20:00 ... News in Arabic

21:05 ... Arab soccer tournament: Jordan

22:40 ... Film in Arabic

23:00 ... News summary in Arabic

23:10 ... News in Arabic

23:50 ... Film in Arabic

23:55 ... News in Arabic

24:00 ... News in Arabic

24:30 ... News in Arabic

WORLDNET

(At the American Cultural Centre)

08:00 ... America Today

11:00 ... News

12:00 ... Hour USA

14:00 ... America Today

14:30 ... Wild America

15:00 ... Worldnet Dialogue

16:00 ... Worldnet Dialogue

17:00 ... Science World No. 73 (English)

Science World No. 73 (French)

Science World No. 73 (Arabic)

22:00 ... News in Arabic

22:30 ... News in Arabic

22:45 ... News in Arabic

23:00 ... News in Arabic

23:15 ... News in Arabic

23:30 ... News in Arabic

23:45 ... News in Arabic

24:00 ... News in Arabic

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National News

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

QUEEN TO OPEN GATHERING: Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday will open the First National Gathering of Jordanian Women living abroad at the permanent camp for youth in Ajloun. The seven-day gathering is sponsored by the Ministry of Youth and will include lectures, field visits to historical, touristic, and cultural sites in Jordan.

GRADUATION CEREMONY: Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Wednesday attended a ceremony for the graduation of students from the Princess Sumaiyah School for Informatics which is operated by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). The graduation ceremony held at the Royal Cultural Centre was addressed by RSS President Jawad Anani who reviewed the RSS' achievements. Also attending the ceremony was Her Royal Highness Princess Zain Bint Al Hussein. The 41 graduates had completed a two-year training course in computer work, system analysis and programming.

LAWZI MEETS ENVOY: Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi met at his office Wednesday with Hungarian Ambassador to Jordan Zoltan Szepely who ended his tour of duty in Jordan. Lawzi voiced Jordan's appreciation for the ambassador's efforts for bolstering his country's ties with Jordan in various fields.

FAYEZ RECEIVES TUNISIAN ENVOY: Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez met at his office Wednesday with Tunisian Ambassador to Jordan Sa'id Ibn Mustafa who ended his tour of duty in Jordan. Fayez thanked the ambassador for his efforts to bolster Jordanian-Tunisian relations.

COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY: Minister of Higher Education Nasseruddin Al Assad Wednesday discussed with Hungarian Ambassador to Jordan Zoltan Szepely means of promoting bilateral cooperation in the field of Higher Education. They also discussed the affairs of Jordanian students at Hungarian universities, and provisions of cultural agreement which will soon be signed by the two countries.

PSD PILGRIMAGE MISSION: Public Security Department Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali Wednesday saw off the Public Security pilgrimage mission. Addressing the mission members he underlined the firm link between faith and security.

TIES WITH IRAQ: Information Minister Hani Khasawneh met in his office Wednesday with Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ghafre Jassim Hussein with whom he discussed bilateral relations and cooperation in information fields.

ALLAN CAMPING ENDS: A four-day Girl Guide camp organised by the Ministry of Education at Allan near Salt ended Wednesday. The participants took part in a series of activities and took part in community work.

Envoy to U.N. attacks article against Arabs

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's U.N. Ambassador Abdullah Salah has described as a malicious slander directed against the Arab Nation, an article appearing in the International Herald Tribune by Zionist writer William Safire.

In his article appearing in the newspaper's edition of June 21, Safire called for the creation of a Palestinian homeland in the East Bank of Jordan, echoing other Zionist leaders' calls on earlier occasions.

In a letter to the editor appearing in the same newspaper on July 1 Safire said that the Zionist writer's article does not only display his bias to Israel but also reveals Zionism's hatred towards the Arabs.

Safire's article calls for the solution of the Palestine problem at the expense of the Jordanian people by claiming that the Palestinian state will be established on the East Bank of the Jordan River, Safire said.

Here below is the full text of the letter:

In "Waiting for the Second Round in Jordan" (*Opinion*, June 21), William Safire reveals not only his bias toward Israel but also a determination to carry out a vindictive attack against every Arab.

He wants to solve the Palestinian problem at the expense of the Jordanian people by claiming that the Palestinian state will be "on the East Bank of the Jordan."

He arrogates to himself the right to write off the inalienable rights of the Jordanian people, deny them their statehood and identity. The solution to the Palestine problem lies in the rec-

WHAT'S GOING ON
THURSDAY
JERASH FESTIVAL
* Local and Arabic music by Jordan Armed Forces Band at the Forum at 6:30 p.m.
* Poets and poetry at the Artemis at 7:00 p.m.
* Jordanian folk dance by Ramtha Folk Group at the Forum at 8:00 p.m.
* Children's play by Haya Arts Centre at the Sound and Light at 8:30 p.m.
* Opera: "Rigoletto" by the Italian Mattia Battistini Troupe at the South Theatre at 9:00 p.m.
* Local music and songs by Radio Jordan Orchestra at the Sound and Light at 9:30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

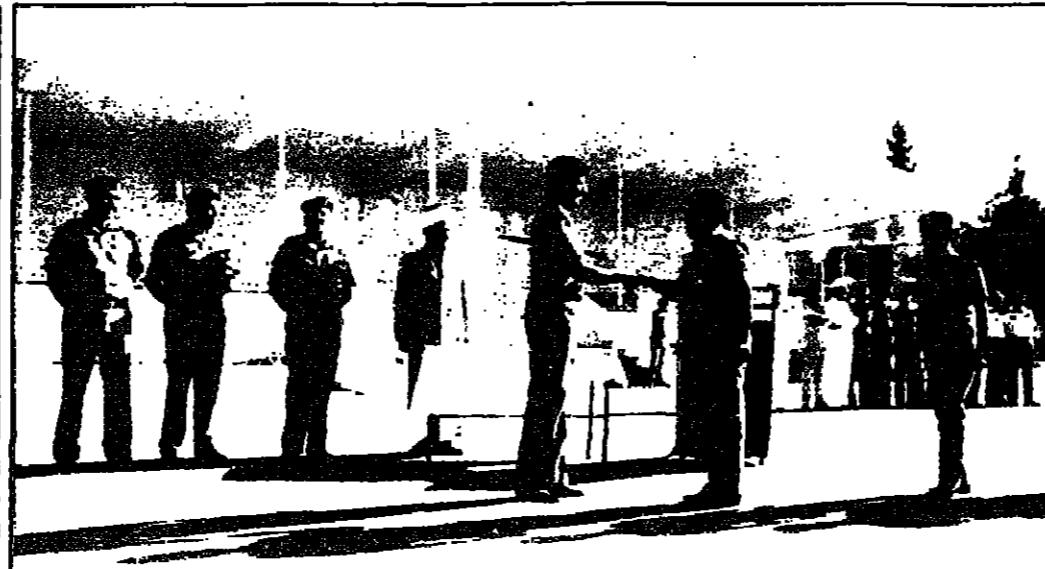
* Housing exhibition at the Plaza Hotel.
* Jordanian-Palestinian heritage week at the University of Jordan. It includes handicraft, costumes, and embroidery.

FILMS

* Feature film: "Legal Eagles," at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.

FRIDAY JERASH FESTIVAL

* Local and Arabic music by the Jordan Armed Forces Band at the Forum at 6:30 p.m.
* National folk dance and music by El Ballet Krsmanovic De Yugoslavia at the South Theatre at 7:30 p.m.
* Jordanian folk dance by Ma'an Folk Group at the Forum at 8:00 p.m.
* Children's play by Haya Arts Centre at the Sound and Light at 8:00 p.m.
* Concert of music by the National Musical Conservatory at the Artemis at 8:00 p.m.
* Jordanian modern songs by the Festival Lyrics Band at the Sound and Light at 9:30 p.m.
* Poets and poetry at the Artemis at 9:30 p.m.
* Zanobia Operetta by the Zanobia Troupe, from Syria at the South Theatre at 9:30 p.m.



ARMY PILGRIMAGE MISSION: Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Wednesday sees off the military pilgrimage mission. Armed Forces

Brigadier Noor Salman addressed the mission members urging them to adhere to religious rites (Petra photo).

CDD group leaves for pilgrimage

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Defence Department has dispatched a group of pilgrims to Saudi Arabia, and a ceremony to bid the group farewell was held in Amman in the presence of CDD Director General Khaled Tarawneh. Tarawneh spoke to the group of CDD officers urging them to lend a hand to their colleagues in the Saudi Arabian Civil Defence Services in case they need to deal with unexpected situations.

The CDD group will be joining 11,000 Jordanian pilgrims who have arrived in Saudi Arabia for this year's pilgrimage at Mecca.

During last year's pilgrimage season at least one elderly pilgrim

from the occupied Arab territories who travelled to Mecca from Jordan was killed in the bloody riots, triggered by Iranian hooligans in Mecca.

The pilgrims who travelled to Saudi Arabia from Jordan have now arrived in Mecca and housed in homes rented for them by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs which supervises arrangements for lodgings and housing for pilgrims.

The pilgrimage rites culminate towards July 24 on the eve of the Eid Al Adha (Feast of the Sacrifice).

Sudanese graduate

AMMAN (Petra) — A ceremony

was held at the Civil Defence Department (CDD) Wednesday to graduate the first batch of officers from Sudan who had ended a training course in civil defence work.

CDD Director Khaled Tarawneh who attended the graduation ceremony said the training course reflects the strong relations between Jordan and Sudan, and the Kingdom's readiness to share expertise with sister Arab states.

The graduates received theoretical as well as practical training in fire fighting, first aid emergencies at airports and other types of CDD work.

The CDD chief later distributed diplomas to the graduates.

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy

Jordanian, Palestinian speakers highlight closure of In'ash Al Usra

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN — The closure of In'ash Al Usra, a society which has become an "economic alternative" to Palestinians in the occupied territories and a means of preserving the Palestinian national heritage and culture, was highlighted Tuesday evening by several prominent Jordanian and Palestinian speakers.

Three weeks ago In'ash Al Usra became the first West Bank charitable organisation to be closed by the Israeli authorities. Its director, Samiha Khalil, better known as Um Khalil, is still detained by the authorities for "in doctrinating students" and "participating in violent demonstrations."

The speakers discussed the recent arrest of Um Khalil and the closure of In'ash Al Usra. They claimed it was part of ongoing Israeli "facist" policies in the occupied territories, stressing that Palestinian identity was at stake and the Arab World should not stand idle.

Um Khalil's daughter, Sa'ida, Pharmaceutical Association President Taysir Homsy, and former mayor of Bireh Abdul Jawad Saleh reviewed the society's activities, pointing out that the society has become "part of the Palestinian women's struggle against the occupiers."

Since the society's inception 23 years ago, the Israelis have detained Um Khalil six times, placed her under house arrest, subjected her to continuous questioning and surveillance, and forbade her to see her children for eight years.

Um Khalil has been described by the Israeli authorities as a "thorn in their throats."

Regardless of the harassment Um Khalil was subjected to, she continued to build In'ash Al Usra. She deemed the society so important because it provided economic, social and national projects which helped thousands of Palestinians ages 4 to 40.

"It was an alternative to working in Israeli workplaces," she said.

"Everyday, our people felt the effect of occupation and the humiliation imposed on them when they are forced to work in Israeli households as maids or in Israeli factories," Khalil said.

With JD 100 borrowed from Abdul Jawad Saleh and six women, In'ash Al Usra in Al Bireh was formed in 1965, Khalil said.

Through the jobs and programmes inacted over the years the society has recreated a Palestinian society amidst the rubble of refugee existence.

"If a Palestinian's home was destroyed or if a Palestinian was unemployed, he or she would know that they have a place to go," Khalil said.

The society's earlier efforts consisted of a simple programme to teach embroidery to eight illiterate girls, to sew on a second hand sewing machine, and to read and write. Two years later, the number benefitting from the society increased to 42, Saleh said.

For a short period of time after the 1967 Middle East war, the society's work was disrupted. Society members and volunteers from other organisations began a campaign to help war victims and displaced families. For two years, war victims were subsidised from monthly contributions to the organisations.

The end of war did not mean the end of war victims, displaced families and prisoners, however.

In Ash Al Usra created several programmes to support wives and children in such circumstances. It also provided prisoners with everything from warm socks to reading material.

Instead of relying on international aid to fund such projects, the society developed local productive projects such as centres which make and store homemade items, including olives, cheese, and dried food stuffs.

Um Khalil also cited a biscuit factory which yields JD 2,000 a month, a frozen vegetables factory, and a small industry for clothing as success stories.

With the help of funds from such projects the society established five vocational training centres which have helped thousands of women in preserving the Palestinian culture. Women of all ages enrolled in one month courses on sewing, knitting, embroidery, beauty care, business and secretarial skills. Three hundred fifty trainees are involved in the various sections.

In addition, 15 literacy centres and a kindergarten for 300 children between the ages of 3 and 6 are run by the society.

To date 4,800 women from 85 Palestinian villages are producing woven and embroidered goods. Some sell at a 100 per cent profit. The earnings cover 65 per cent of the society's expenses at home.

Society needs JD 35,000 annually

Close to JD 35,000 annually is needed to keep the society going.

The society provides aid to an additional 7,000 Palestinian families, aids in educating 900 children of martyrs and detainees in the occupied territories, cares for 140 orphaned girls, and cover the expenses of 300 Palestinian students at universities in and outside occupied Palestine.

The payment of JD 500 a year by concerned individuals, both Arab and non-Arab, has helped hundreds of other students, orphans and children registered in the society.

Students who receive financial aid, scholarships, loans, or medical insurance must sign a contract with the society stating that after finishing they will support a needy college student and return to the West Bank or Gaza to work there for a few years.

To preserve the Palestinian culture "which the Zionists are trying to claim as their own," Sa'ida said, Um Khalil established a centre specialising in study and development of Palestinian folklore in 1972.

Run by professors on the "folklore committee," the centre houses material on Palestinian

folklore.

The committee publishes a journal entitled "the society and heritage," drafts of village folklore studies and several books.

The Folkloric Museum, where Palestinian culture, history and traditions are on display, is also supervised by the committee.

The Israelis disrupted the society's work through threats and book confiscation until the doors were sealed shut.

"Giving financial, moral and media support is not enough," Homsy said. "Words must be transferred into action."

Saleh, Engineering Association President Leith Shbeilat, and Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation Director Dr. As'ad Abdul Rahim presented some ways to fulfil such a goal.

The unity of Arabs was said to be crucial in order to provide practical support to preserving the Palestinian identity.

"All Arabs and Muslims must stand as one body against the Zionist enemy and its attempts to replace the Palestinian identity with a Jewish identity," Shbeilat said.

He said the most effective plan for In'ash Al Usra is "to understand the overall situation and the attempts to divide the Arabs. Nothing take by force can be returned except by solidarity and force," he added.

Abdul Rahim said that In'ash Al Usra's struggle was an "identity struggle." However, he said, the fight to preserve the Palestinian identity is not to be fought by only the Palestinians. He cited the participation of Arab in revolutions throughout the Arab World.

"Arabs have and should continue fighting the Zionist programme," he said.

He noted the "deep link" between the Jordanian and Palestinian people. "The Palestinian identity of struggle is the same as the Jordanian identity of struggle. The deep mass link between both peoples continues today because the people want it to continue and because only when there is an independent Palestinian-Arab state will there be a safe bridge to Jordan."

He stressed that both Jordanian and Palestinians must continue fighting against the Zionist programme and Western imperialism.

"Intifada until revolution, and revolution until victory," were Abdul Rahim's final words.

Saleh suggested that the Arabs, in addition to being united, apply pressure on political parties worldwide, especially leftist parties which support the Palestinians, the intifada and the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation).

Other action suggested included:

— Formation of Christian committees to study the Jewish Torah.

— Support of all sectors of the occupied territories.

— Opposition of U.S. acts against Palestine.

— Preservation of Arab-Palestinian culture.

— Cooperation with Jewish committees for withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Mufti: Workshops on teaching gifted students 'achieved their purpose'

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two workshops on teaching gifted students and promoting school curricula, which ended Wednesday, achieved their purpose, according to Inaam Al Mufti director general of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) which organised the workshops in Amman.

Mufti, who addressed the closing session, said that the workshops were deemed "essential" to help pave the way for the projected Jubilee School which is due to open in 1991.

The school is important to Jordan, and for this reason, NHF, assisted by foreign specialists and local educators, is pooling resources to lay the ground work.

One of the two workshops was attended by 25 people. All were science and mathematics teachers or educators employed by the Ministry of Education.

The second workshop, attended by 45 participants, dealt with methods of teaching talented students and programmes for the Jubilee School.

The NHF said that the two workshops were aimed at raising public awareness on the specific needs of gifted children.

The designated school director

was open on July 2.

AMMAN (Petra) —

Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh and other officials and toured municipalities.

Ibn Ahmad's talks with Rawabdeh dealt with means of bolstering relations between Muscat and Amman in municipal affairs.

This includes food control, laboratory testing of food stuffs,

combating pests and rodents, supervising slaughter houses, road maintenance and cleanliness.

The Omani delegation Tuesday

attended a regular municipal council meeting during which the question of numbering streets was discussed. Another topic was the re-organisation of the lands in Marka east of Amman.

care for children with hearing problems, to diagnose hearing handicaps, to familiarise them with problems in learning by the people with hearing trouble and methods of rehabilitating the hearing impaired.

The centre was set up in Yajouj near Zarqa on a piece of land that had been offered by the government and the complete financial support of the government of Qatar. The building area of the centre is 1,700 square metres.

The centre accepts 100 children who are provided with educational, social, cultural and recreational services.

The centre provides its services to the hearing impaired in the governorates of Amman and Zarqa where the number of the hearing impaired, who need special education services, amount to about 2,250.

50 graduate from centre for hearing impaired

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Global pollution: 'Serious threat to future generations'

THE United Nations, living up to its image as the key international body working to make the world a better place in which to live, has made another landmark decision by announcing the formation of a special task force to counter global pollution, one of the most serious threats to future generations. The extensive discussions in Oslo that preceded the decision emphatically underlined the threats inherent in gross misuse of energy, and added to the already terrifying spectre of a fragile world overwhelmed by unbearable and even unpredictable atmospheric conditions. The U.N. has done much of its role by highlighting the problem and outlining a plan of action. But the biggest question remains: Will the U.N. recommendations be implemented?

The major hurdle in pushing ahead with measures to avert an impending pollution disaster is the lack of appreciation of the magnitude of the danger. Those who realise the risk and want to do something about it do not have the financial means to launch a meaningful programme. The most-heard word during the Oslo discussions was "outdated technology." Obviously, the industrialised countries, or at least a good number of them, now appreciate the damage they are causing to the environment. But where does that leave the developing countries, which become the automatic recipients of the hand-me-down technologies of the industrialised world?

Also, what is the fate of those countries which find themselves short-ended in dealing with feeding their people? Can they think of, let alone afford, the so-called "efficiency-oriented and pollution-free" handling of energy? Will those industrialised countries which have developed such technology be willing to part with it for little in return? Unless there is such a drastic change on the part of the developed, well-to-do countries, there is very little, if any, chance of realising the goals set out by the Oslo conference.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS



Al Ra'i: A unique event

WEDNESDAY evening the seventh Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts will open under royal patronage. The festival has become a remarkable cultural event in the Kingdom, enriching spectators with art, literature, folklore and creative thinking, and opening the way for further interaction between world cultures. Jordan has succeeded in transforming the festival into a minaret, lighting the way for thinkers and intellectuals and helping people to overcome their tendency towards selfishness, hatred, greed and injustice. The festival has indeed become a unique event, reflecting the bright image of Jordan to the outside world. The Jerash Festival, which brings samples of different world cultures together, stands out as a symbol of peace and as a catalyst for understanding among peoples of the world. Through the festival and its various functions, Jordan is reaching out to the peace-loving nations of the world in a serious effort to strengthen bridges of understanding and remove barriers that had separated nations from one another. The Jerash Festival serves as a forum for presenting world culture, and an arena for all those wishing to contribute towards the enrichment of art and literature.

Al Dostour: India supports uprising

KING Hussein told Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at a banquet that the Palestinian people's uprising in the occupied territories deserve support from all peace-loving nations and world organisations. He said that the uprising was in reality a popular revolt for freedom and dignity and that India as a major world power can and ought to contribute efforts towards re-establishing peace and security in this part of the world. King Hussein's appeal to India to assist in the peace process stems from his realisation of that country's status as a leading power in the Non-Aligned Movement and its true friendship with the Arab World. King Hussein appreciates India's continued support for the just and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and its stand with regard to the Gulf conflict. India's policies are truly based on its deep-rooted traditions and its commitment to human principles and support of people's rights everywhere. Gandhi told the King at the banquet that his country is truly committed to principles which are common to India and Jordan, and is a staunch supporter of people's freedom from foreign domination. Indeed, Jordan takes pride in India's stand towards the Arab World and hopes that Gandhi will pursue the efforts for achievement of a just and durable peace in our region.

Sawt Al Shaab: Government helps expatriates

THE government has ensured the success of the fourth Jordanian Expatriates Congress through carefully laid plans and various endeavours by concerned parties. The government responded to the expatriates' demands and wishes expressed at the previous three congresses by implementing measures designed to serve their interests. This year, different ministries presented working papers to the congress, outlining Jordan's achievements and endeavours and seeking cooperation from the Jordanian expatriates in a drive to attain progress in the Kingdom. The congress slogan: "The expatriates and the development of the homeland," reflects the government's orientation and its determination to pursue serious work to serve the expatriates and help them contribute towards their country's development. The working papers covered a range of subjects dealing with the Palestine question, economic issues facing Jordan and current Jordanian efforts to achieve peace. The papers opened the door for constructive dialogue between the expatriates and the government in a true picture of democracy and a genuine effort to serve the Kingdom's goals.

Israel's abuse of Palestinian's rights

The following is a report made by Amnesty International on Israel's policy of administrative detention in the West Bank and Gaza Strip

Administrative detention orders

Amnesty International continues to be concerned about the use of administrative detention orders in Israel and the occupied territories. According to Israeli law, such orders can only be issued for reasons of state or public security. They are meant to be preventive and not punitive, and no formal charges are brought against the detainee.

Amnesty International believes that administrative detention orders can and have been abused to detain people on account of the non-violent exercise of their right to freedom of expression and association. Furthermore, during the review hearing, when a judge decides whether to uphold the order, most administrative detainees are not allowed to examine any of the evidence against them, except in a few cases where some of the evidence is revealed. Amnesty International is therefore also concerned that administrative detainees have been denied an adequate opportunity to refute the accusations against them.

Administrative detention allows individuals to be placed in detention for up to six months without formal charge or trial. However, the order can be renewed extending the length of detention by further six-month periods.

Article 111 of the 1945 Defence (Emergency) Regulations, the legislation governing administrative detention, was originally introduced by the British Mandate authorities and retained when the State of Israel was established in 1948.

Administrative detention was extended to the territories occupied by Israel after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war by Article 86 of the 1970 Security Provisions Order 378. A new law (No. 5739) introducing new judicial and administrative controls governing administrative detention was passed by the Knesset in March 1979 and similar provisions were extended to the occupied territories in January 1980 by Military Order 815. After the administrative detention order has been issued by

the area military commander or minister of defence, the order has to be reviewed by the president of the district court at an in-camera hearing within 48 hours in Israel proper (including East Jerusalem) and by a military judge within 96 hours in the occupied territories. Appeals can be addressed to the Supreme Court in Israel proper or to the president of the military courts in the occupied territories and an automatic review of the detention order must take place not later than three months after the judge has confirmed the order.

Between July 1985 and Dec. 1987 Amnesty International knows of at least 285 residents of Israel and the occupied territories who have been imprisoned under these administrative orders. Many of them are Palestinian students, trade unionists and journalists active in professional organisations, and who voice opposition to Israeli policies. According to information collected from detainees and their lawyers, some reasons for the orders are given, normally at the review hearing. Some detainees are accused of being involved in "hostile" or "subversive" activities, or of being involved in an illegal organisation. However, in most cases neither detainees nor their lawyers are allowed to examine any of the evidence against the detainee, except in a few cases where some of the evidence is revealed.

The reasons the Israeli authorities give for keeping the evidence classified is that disclosure of such evidence impairs state security or public security and that they wish to protect their sources. In the absence of precise reasons for the order and any of the evidence against them, it is impossible for detainees to challenge the authorities' contention that the orders are justified for reasons of security.

On Dec. 9, 1987 Ghazi Shashatari was driving his car in Balata Refugee Camp in the West Bank to fieldwork for Al Haq, when an Israeli military officer known as "Charlie" allegedly drove his car into Ghazi Shashatari's car. Both men got out of their cars and it is reported that Charlie then beat Ghazi Shashatari, injuring one of his hands. Ghazi Shashatari went that same day to submit a complaint to the police in Nablus. A few days later Ghazi Shashatari was at his parents' house when Charlie passed by and reportedly said: "So you submitted a complaint against me? You'll see!"

On Dec. 30, 1987 Ghazi Shashatari was arrested from his house. His lawyers sought his whereabouts for several days, and were

Administratively detained on Jan. 6, 1988. Amnesty International believes he has been detained on account of the non-violent exercise of his right to freedom of expression and association and that he has not been given an adequate opportunity to refute the accusations against him.

Amnesty International considers Ghazi Shashatari to be a prisoner of conscience and calls for his immediate and unconditional release.

Ghazi Shashatari is a reporter for the West Bank human rights organisation called Al Haq (formerly Law in the Service of man), the West Bank affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists. Al Haq was set up in 1980 by a number of lawyers in the West Bank concerned with the protection of individual and collective human rights in the occupied territories. It employs full-time administrative and research staff who document cases of human rights violations, and who give advice to detainees and their families about their legal rights.

In addition to producing a number of its own publications, Al Haq also maintains a legal library containing works in Arabic and English open to the public, and receives a large number of daily newspapers, periodicals and journals. Many individuals and organisations, including Amnesty International, have made use of Al Haq's publications as a source of information of Israeli human rights abuses in the occupied territories.

On Dec. 9, 1987 Ghazi Shashatari was driving his car in Balata Refugee Camp in the West Bank to fieldwork for Al Haq, when an Israeli military officer known as "Charlie" allegedly drove his car into Ghazi Shashatari's car.

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On Dec. 30, 1987 Ghazi Shashatari was arrested from his house. His lawyers sought his whereabouts for several days, and were

eventually informed that he was in Al-Far'a detention camp, and were allowed to visit him for the first time on Dec. 30, 1987. After 18 days of detention, during which time he says he was never interrogated, Ghazi Shashatari was placed under a six-month administrative detention order.

According to Al Haq, no detailed charges were made against Ghazi Shashatari during the review hearing for the order. He is currently detained in Jnaid Prison in Nablus.

Ghazi Shashatari's lawyers said that during the review hearing he was accused of being active in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and in incitement, but that no detailed charges were made against him. None of the evidence was referred to Ghazi Shashatari or his lawyers.

In 1977 Ghazi Shashatari was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and six months' suspended, in addition to a 500 dinar fine, for stone-throwing. In court no time, date or place were specified in relation to the stone-throwing incident and Ghazi Shashatari had no lawyer to defend him. He has told Amnesty International that he was beaten before the trial to force him to sign a confession, which he refused to do. He maintains that he was innocent.

Ghazi Shashatari has been detained twice for interrogation, and then released without charges.

In 1976 he was held for 18 days and asked to confess to membership of Fatah (one of the factions of the Palestine Liberation Organisation [PLO]). He says he was interrogated for the first two days, during which time he alleges he was ill-treated by being made to take his clothes off and then being hosed with cold water. He then spent the remaining 16 days in solitary confinement.

He was held for 50 days in 1977 and interrogated about being a member of the PFLP, an accusation which he denied.

Ghazi Shashatari has also been stopped a number of times by the security services and asked about alleged activities in the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). The last time that Amnesty International knows of was on March

5, 1987, when Charlie (the same officer mentioned above) took his identification card from him and questioned him about his activities for Al Haq. According to Al Haq, "Charlie then threatened Ghazi that if he were to see him again in refugee camps, hospitals

or schools in or around Nablus, he would arrest him."

Amnesty International has taken up Ghazi Shashatari's case for adoption before, when he was under administrative detention from Sept. 4, 1985 to March 3, 1986.

OPEN FORUM

Ode to France on the 14th of July

How often do we go to a cocktail party worrying about how well-dressed we are and who we are going to meet there, without thinking of the occasion and all it represents. We must confess, this happens quite often, especially when these functions recur incessantly. But this is one occasion that we shall not allow to pass without genuine homage to a country that has offered so much to the world and to Jordan in particular.

I have had the good fortune to live in France and to be totally enthralled with its cultural wealth and its good spirit. When I speak of its cultural wealth, I do not only refer to its remote past, when France led the art of the world with its Romanesque and Gothic cathedrals, its sculpture and tapestry. Neither do I refer to its position in the seventeenth and eighteenth century, when it was the paragon of education, refinement and good taste. To be of a certain standard then, one had to speak French and learn French manners. I am not referring, either, to the spirited Symbolists, the teachers of most great impressionist artists who captured the snappy and beauty of French life in the nineteenth century, nor the great buildings erected then to give France the solemnity that one cannot miss when passing through the streets of its cities and towns.

What I am referring to is the great spirit of the French of today, who completely aware of the richness of their forefathers, dip into their pockets, however modest, and pay in terms of taxes, grants, and contributions, large amounts of money to protect the treasures of the past, to uphold the creators of today and to devise systems to insure a profuse generation of creativity in the ages to come.

In terms of protecting the past, you find the greatest cultures in the world today taking France as a reference for making museums. The Musee de l'Homme starts with the prehistoric formation of culture and goes on into an overall look at international ethnology. Yes, even our national costume, jewellery and artifacts are found there. Next, we find the Louvre, an all-encompassing look at the history of civilisation from ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, gradually covering the centuries, with some of the greatest sculptures, paintings and decorative arts, bringing us through to the 19th century. From there the great Musee d'Orsay, previously a train station, covers the vast territory of the culture of the 19th century including photography, film, philosophy, poetry, and music. I remember the first time I entered it I was so impressed by the vast structure that I thought "only the pyramids can compare to this." The good taste and depth of study that was behind all this is the element that I am commanding in the French. Then the twentieth century... between the Musee d'Art Moderne and the George Pompidou Center, they tackled the whole culture of our era that seems to be so varied and so profuse. Every day in the "Beaubourg" there is a "happening", a lecture, an exhibition, a forum. Every day is a special day. Its libraries offer exquisite video-audio materials as well as books and references. I remember looking up the "Turkoman" civilisation with my children once, you can never go far when you are in Paris.

Taking of children the Beaubourg offers them the most exquisite programmes, enjoyable as well as educational, aiming above all at putting a child in a state of total relaxation where he can create without fear or hesitation. This is by no means the only institution that does this, for every museum, no matter what it exhibits, offers a special programme to children of every age, even to adults. The municipality of every section of Paris offers workshops of weaving, painting, sculpture, graphics, etc. to lay people. Let me not even start talking of the universities and faculties available, the Beaux Arts etc., I could even mention little institutions offering facilities to artists, such as La Grande Chambre where artists can gather to sketch from live models.

When we talk of Paris, let us not only think of the Champs Elysees and the other charming areas tourists like to see. But let us, with awe, think of the grandeur of the country, I talk of art and culture, but how much more it has to offer, in the field of medicine, of aeronautics, of mechanics, of fashion etc. That, I will leave to others to elaborate on.

Yes, I love Paris, and France as a whole, I love people who educate themselves so thoroughly. I enjoyed seeing people read in the Metro or in buses. I enjoyed the taxi drivers who would ask me about what I saw in a museum, and what it was like.

Here in Jordan, we have a tiny replica of what one can experience in France. For the French are not only interested in educating their own folk, but the world as a whole. Culture for culture's sake. The French Cultural Centre offers us so much material for thought. We have used their library books, their video-audio materials in so many different contexts throughout the years that we cannot but thank them. I would like to give special acknowledgement to the youths working there that stop at nothing to help and assist those who ask for their help.

The good spirit of the French does not only encompass helpfulness, but a sense of humour and entertainment. The films they offer are great, what could be more impressive than "Manou Des Sources" which takes us straight to the French countryside (short of smelling the flowers). So here we are offering a Jordanian "Thank you" and heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of their National Day.

Nelly Lame.

Israelis back iron fist policy to end Palestinian uprising

By Claudia Rader
Reuters

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM —

Israelis, weary and hardened by a Palestinian revolt in occupied territories, say they want a return to order and are increasingly backing the government's iron fist policy.

While soldiers battle Arab protesters, bulldoze houses and impose curfews on villages in the occupied West Bank, 30 minutes drive away Israeli sun-worshippers throng to Tel Aviv beaches, determined to live a normal life amid seven months of an anti-Israeli revolt.

Many say they would be ready to make territorial concessions for peace, but at the same time opinion polls show growing numbers back the government's policy of using force, beatings, house demolitions and mass arrests to suppress the uprising.

"They have hardened our hearts. We are now much more demanding of each condition we would set for peace than we were in the past," said post office manager Moshe Avital.

Months of turmoil in the West Bank and occupied Gaza Strip have convinced Avital and many other Israelis that the government must act forcefully to extinguish the Arab rebellion.

Only then, they say, can it negotiate from strength.

A fighter in three Israeli wars, Avital said he was tired of conflict and was willing to trade some of the occupied territories to ensure peace in the lifetime of his children.

Yehuda, a Jerusalem company manager enjoying ice cream with his children on a sabbath stroll, said:

"There was a problem with the Palestinians before and there still is. We must be ready to say we will give land for peace, but I want the government to make more efforts to stop the intifada (uprising). If the government is weak it will be much worse."

Full tilt to the right

With general elections due on November 1, recent opinion polls show swelling support for the Likud Bloc of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

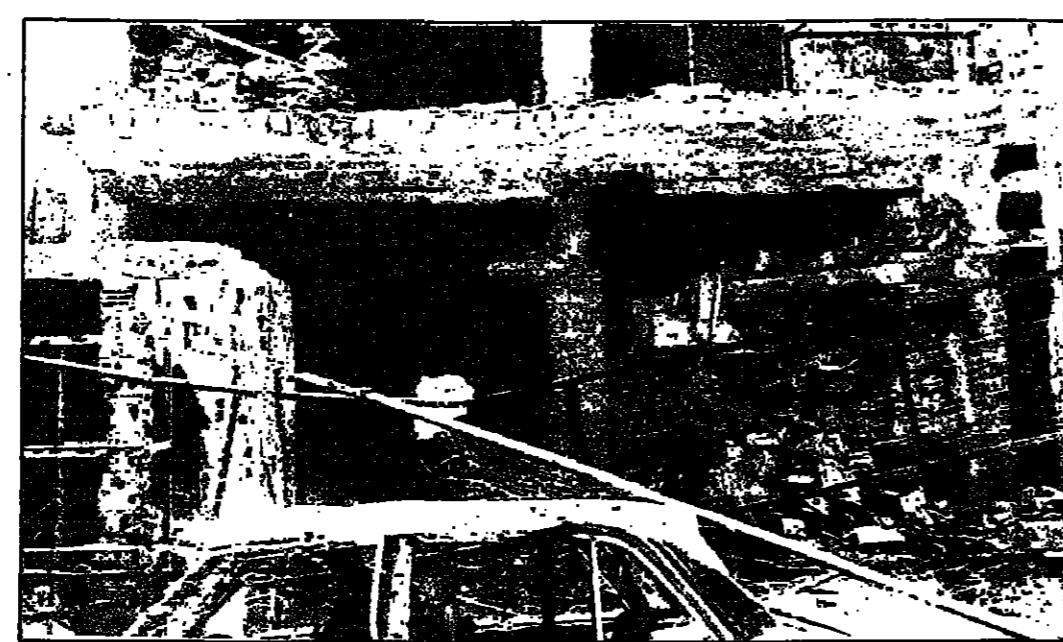
"The general trend over the last six months has definitely been to the right. People feel their security is being threatened and they favour a stronger and more energetic policy to put

down the uprising. They're saying 'get this situation under control and then we'll talk,'" Pollster Hanoch Smith said.

According to a poll in March, three months after the revolt began, support for Likud had grown to 30 per cent from 26 per cent, while support for the more dovish Labour Party, which supports an international peace conference, had slipped to 35 per cent.

UNRWA launches Shatilla clean-up

AMMAN (J.T.) — When United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) field staff went to Shatilla refugee camp in Beirut June 29 they found a shattered wasteland. The camp — once home to some 6,000 Palestinian refugees, and already devastated several times over in round after round of fighting in Lebanon — was little more than several hundred square metres of rubble, according to UNRWA officials in Amman.



UNRWA's Galilee school in Shatilla: not salvageable (UNRWA photo)

Little was left standing of most buildings, including shelters already rebuilt by their refugee inhabitants several times in the past. Two UNRWA schools lay in ruins; at the UNRWA clinic, there were two large shell holes in the roof and a live shell was embedded in one floor. Fewer than 40 refugee families remained in the ruins after the end of weeks of bombardment and inter-factional fighting.

Since July 1, however, refugees have been returning to the camp. They have nowhere else to go. And UNRWA has been urgently surveying the damage and starting to repair Agency installations and to reinforce the walls of refugee shelters.

Within a day of the end of the fighting, UNRWA sanitation workers were clearing the rubble from the streets of Shatilla, with the help of a bulldozer. An UNRWA water tanker circulated in the camp among the remaining families. Children were receiving daily meals and agency welfare teams distributed the basic necessities, food rations and mattresses, kitchen kits and blankets. Within a day, the UNRWA clinic was operating again, with more than 100 patients reporting for treatment or routine out-patient care.

As refugees continued to return to Shatilla, heavy fighting inside nearby Buqr Al Barajneh camp sparked a further exodus. Shelters and UNRWA facilities there were also suffering major damage and agency operations were at a standstill. UNRWA stood by to mount another emergency operation when able to do so, the agency said.

Gulf peace remains elusive as ever

By Victoria Graham
The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS — A year ago, the Security Council adopted Resolution 598 demanding an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war. The measure was hailed as a momentous sign that the 15-member council finally would get tough.

But peace in the Gulf now seems no closer than it did on July 20, 1987, when the resolution was approved. The Iran-Iraq war rages ever more fiercely.

On Tuesday, the Security Council meets to consider the destruction by a U.S. warship of an Iranian airliner with 290 people aboard in the Gulf.

The U.S. Vincennes downed the plane July 3 when the crew believed the ship was about to be attacked from the air. The U.S. government, which is investigating the catastrophe, decided Monday to compensate families of the victims, but not for itself.

Some diplomats suggest that the U.S. attack on the Iranian Airbus will spur greater council efforts to end the war that has raged for 7½ years and cost one million lives. Others say it will

push Iran to intensify its war against Iraq.

To some Western diplomats, the Airbus tragedy represents a failure of the Security Council to get tough, a failure of its membership to put international good above diverse, sometimes conflicting national interests.

Numerous rounds of U.N. talks with Iranian and Iraqi officials have made little progress in the past year and both belligerents are divided on terms of a ceasefire, troop withdrawal and other elements of a U.N. peace plan.

The Security Council itself, which showed rare unanimity a year ago in adopting the ceasefire resolution, today is divided on how to implement it and whether to impose a one-sided arms embargo against Iran, as once sought by the United States.

The U.N. Charter empowers the council to impose blockades and enforce its resolutions. But diplomats said the United States lacks support and has backed down from its call for an immediate embargo to punish Iran.

For months Resolution 598 has been virtually a dead letter. Experts say the elevation of the moderate parliament speak-

The Soviet Union, China and other nations have been unwilling to jeopardise their own improving relations with the Tehran government by voting for sanctions.

Britain and France also have been rebuilding ties with Iran.

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who previously has expressed frustration with both sides, says he is not giving up and will vigorously pursue meetings with both sides on how to implement the resolution.

Diplomats say that hope for a U.N.-brokered settlement lies less in council efforts than in Iran's domestic situation and political will. Many Iran watchers say that for Tehran the time may be right to reach a settlement with U.N. help.

Iran's economy is known to be badly strained by the war, its army and civilian population suffering from shortages of supplies.

In addition, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who launched Iran's war against Iraq in 1980, is ageing and reportedly in weak health.

Experts say the elevation of

er, Hashemi Rafsanjani, to the number two post as armed forces chief, could signal careful efforts to wind down the war.

The United States says it still is pushing for an arms embargo against Iran, although that is unlikely to be imposed, and is seeking an overall political settlement in the Iran-Iraq war through U.N. efforts.

Resolution 598 demands an immediate ceasefire, to be followed by a troop withdrawal and prisoner exchange. It also calls for an impartial panel to determine which side started the war.

Iran insists that branding Iraq as the "aggressor" is the centrepiece of a peace plan and the key to a ceasefire. Iraq says it is ready to implement the ceasefire resolution as written, but Iran supports a separate implementation plan which emphasizes the "aggressor."

Without a military victory and without public condemnation of Iraq, diplomats say, Iranian leaders will have difficulties persuading their people that they have ended the war with "dignity."

Iran unable to muster anti-U.S. U.N. votes

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The United States and Iran agreed to delay a Security Council meeting over the U.S. downing of a passenger jetliner because both wanted to avoid a bitter confrontation and Iran has been unable to muster a majority to condemn the action, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

A Security Council meeting, originally scheduled for Tuesday, was postponed until Thursday by council President Paulo Nogueira-Batista of Brazil after consultations with the United States, Iran and council members.

The official reason given for the postponement was that more time was needed for consultations and preparations. Officials also cited the International Civil Aviation Organisation meeting on Wednesday in Montreal for the downing of the Iranian Airliner July 3.

U.S. Ambassador Vernon A. Walters told reporters Tuesday he did not believe Iran could get enough votes on the 15-member council to adopt a resolution condemning the United States for shooting down the airliner in the Gulf.

"I don't think they can get the votes for condemnation," Walters said after meeting Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The U.N. chief later met Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati.

"I don't think it (a resolution of condemnation) was a matter of serious consideration because I don't think they can get the votes for it," Walters said.

"Everyone knows perfectly well this was not a premeditated act. Everybody knows the U.S. is investigating. Everybody knows the United States is a completely transparent country in which the findings of our investigation will become known in a very short time."

Diplomatic sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said both Washington and Tehran want to avoid an unproductive showdown in the conflict.

Iran had said it wanted the council to condemn the U.S. military action, demand withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the Gulf and call for reparations.

Iran admits defeat on two fronts

(Continued from page 1)

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An exhibition of artifacts and traditional handicrafts is an additional attraction on the festival grounds.

The main attraction after Wednesday's opening ceremony was Italy's Mattia Battistini group performing Verdi's Opera *Rigoletto*.

Groups from 19 Arab and

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Addressing expatriates' conference

Minister highlights private sector role

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times economics correspondent

AMMAN — Economic recession, coupled with a decline in Arab financial aid, a drop in the size of remittances from Jordanian expatriates and a decrease in the rate of investments have resulted in high unemployment and the shrinking of the Kingdom's foreign exchange reserves, Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Tabbaa said Wednesday.

This has had a negative influence on all aspects of the Jordanian economy and has sustained the present deficit in the balance of trade, Tabbaa added.

Addressing the fourth Jordanian expatriates conference, Tabbaa said that on the other hand, the Kingdom's political stability and an increase in the gross national product in 1987, have succeeded in confronting the growing challenges.

He said that the government has adopted the principle of private enterprise and free market forces to boost the role of the private sector in reactivating the economy.

Tabbaa said that in order to deal with negative influences on the economy, the government "has adopted several decisions and measures to deal with these influences by reactivating the various sectors of the economy."

Citing examples, the minister said the government sought to protect local products in different ways, ranging from protectionism to subsidies and exemptions. He said the government resorted to import substitution, encouraging exports and increasing their competitiveness as a means to improve the economic performance.

However, Tabbaa conceded

that "these policies are not enough and we have no choice but to follow up with measures such as more import substitution, not only of high-tech products but also of services."

On protectionism, the minister told the conference that the government was in favour of "productive protectionism" to support local industries and farms. He said it was time to make an assessment of the country's experience in this field, "to decide which kind of protectionism is more appropriate and which industries and products need protection."

"We have to take into consideration the interests of the producer, the consumer as well as the country, within the framework of a free economy in which we believe," he noted.

There is a need to readjust education policies and direct them towards vocational specialisation and specialisation needed in traditional export markets, Tabbaa said.

On the country's investment climate, the minister said that it is considered good compared to other developing countries, especially due to political stability and the economic system "which is based on free enterprise."

Central Bank of Jordan Governor Hussein Qasem delivered a speech to the conference in which he reviewed the latest measures



An expatriate presents his views (right photo) to the committee in charge of the conference (Petra photo)



aimed at regulating the domestic foreign exchange market.

He said that recent disturbances in the local market, causing pressure on the Jordanian dinar, have necessitated steps to be taken by the central bank to contain the problem through a reorganisation of the domestic exchange market on fixed bases and rules.

"This was done to secure stability for the Jordanian dinar, its convertibility and to prevent similar disturbances in the future," Qasem said.

The new instructions, he said, have led to achieving the pre-determined goals in terms of stabilising the Jordanian dinar's exchange rate. "It has restored confidence in the national economy and its ability to adjust to difficulties."

He said that remittances in foreign currency from Jordanian expatriates "can be considered a significant source that could be resorted to when in need..."

The relationship between expatriates and their homeland "should be developed in many ways, with the aim of guaranteeing the continuation of remittances. We should work fast and hard on developing a mechanism to improve the level of interaction between expatriates and the

national economy," Asfour said.

In another speech to the conference, Chamber of Industry President Khalid Abu Hassan said that Jordan looked favourably at the immigration of Jordanians. He said these represented an important part of the Jordanian economy.

Abu Hassan stressed the importance of helping expatriates find jobs for their children as they enter the labour market and to direct their investments towards small and large-scale industries in the industrial cities near Amman and in Irbid.

He said the creation of new job opportunities in Jordan required industrial and agricultural expansion.

Participants in the expatriates conference raised several questions on the government's policies and praised measures taken to encourage expatriates investments in the Kingdom.

Talal Abu Ghazaleh, president of the Arab Society of Certified Accountants delivered a speech at the conference in which he discussed the topic of foreign transfers and their role in supporting the national economy.

On the sidelines of the conference, Dr. Edward Gross, a professor of accounting and chairman of the department of accounting at Canisius College in Buffalo, New York, conducted a seminar on flexible budgeting for businessmen attending the expatriates conference.

N. African states discuss cooperation

ALGIERS (R) — High-level officials of five North African states, concerned about shrinking markets for their exports, sought Wednesday ways of boosting trade among themselves under the umbrella of a new regional bloc.

But as the officials met in the Algerian capital, the official press in Tunisia and Algeria, two of the five Maghreb states, said the group's goals were clearly long-term.

"The people in the five countries have high expectations and the problem is to balance this against what is possible," commented one senior diplomat based in the region.

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ing how vulnerable they are," said an editorial in *Le Réveil*, Tunisia's ruling party daily.

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Coe hurt in 1st 1500m race for two years

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP) — Two-time Olympic champion Sebastian Coe, who plans to go for his third 1,500-metre gold medal in Seoul in two months time, Tuesday pulled up injured during his first race over the distance in nearly two years.

At the Dublin Millennium meet, the 31-year-old runner halted just 50 metres before he was due to start the last lap.

He said later, however: "I don't think this is a major problem. I may have been able to continue in a more important race, but I pulled out as a precaution."

Coe, who last ran over his Olympic-winning distance in Rieti, Italy, in Sept. 1986, said the injury occurred on the first lap when he collided with U.S.-based Irish runner Frank O'Mara.

"I ran for a lap with the injury, but it was sore. Eventually I thought it best to pull out."

After the race, which was won by New Zealander John Walker, Coe had an ice pack put on the back of his left knee.

"This seems to be where the problem is," he said, "just at the top of my calf and behind the knee. When I tried to open up with a lap and a half to go, I felt it would be dangerous. I'll go back to England and see my physio about this, but I'm not worried because I'm not behind in my training."

Walker, the veteran former world record holder for the mile, went on to win the race in 3 mins. 41.32 secs.

Edberg, Wilander to head Swedish Davis Cup team

STOCKHOLM (R) — Defending champions Sweden Tuesday named a full-strength team headed by Wimbledon champion Stefan Edberg and world number three Mats Wilander for their Davis Cup tennis world group semifinal against France.

Non-playing captain Hans Oisson chose Anders Jarryd and Kent Carlsson to complete the squad for the tie in Bastad from July 22-24.

The Swedes, who have five of the world's top 20 players, will be strong favourites to win on the slow clay courts of Bastad, a fashionable west-coast holiday re-



Sebastian Coe



Hossam Haesien of Egypt leaps to head the ball while a Tunisian defender watches him during Wednesday's match between Egypt and Tunisia. (Photo by Issa Abu Othman)

Van Poppel sprints to finish 10th stage of Tour de France

BESANCON, France (R) — Canadian Steve Bauer remained in command of the Tour de France for the third successive day Tuesday, but the 10th stage belonged to Jean-Paul van Poppel, a Dutch sprinter eager for a taste of glory before the race moves to the mountains.

British sprinter Ade Mafe, who reached the Olympic 200m final in 1984 at age 17, continued his comeback after injury by winning over the distance in 20.94 seconds.

They thrashed France 4-1 away from home in last year's quarterfinals. But the French, encouraged by a 5-0 quarterfinal whitewash of Australia, look a more powerful proposition this time.

"I am optimistic, even though I think it will be harder than last year," said Oisson.

Competing in their first semifinal since 1983, the French are spearheaded by the swashbuckling talents of Yannick Noah and Henri Leconte.

On paper, though, the Swedes look too strong.

It's a dream come true. I always wanted to contest a sprint with Bontempi to prove who is the faster finisher," he said.

Third-placed Belgian, Eddy Planckaert, one of the tour's most feared sprinters, confirmed the Dutchman's speed. "He is the fastest. I just could not get near him," he said.

Van Poppel gave The Netherlands their fourth stage win to date when he crossed the line at Besancon, at the end of the 149 kilometres haul from Belfort, just before Italian Guido Bontempi.

"It's a dream come true. I just wanted to contest a sprint with Bontempi to prove who is the faster finisher," he said.

Kelly said: "I have not tackled a tour mountain stage for two years, and three have not been any real hard climbs so far on this tour so I have no idea how I will fare."

Poppel's fourth stage success in two tours came on the eve of the run into the Alps.

Bauer knows his yellow jersey will be under threat over the next few days as the mountain special-

ists take over the race, but said he hoped wearing it now would attract the new sponsor his team need for next year.

"Apart from being an honour to wear it, it is also the best form of advertising we could have," he said.

Britain's Sean Yates retained his unexpected fourth place overall Tuesday, finishing with the main pack as did Sean Kelly, one of the pre-tour favourites.

The Irishman was seventh, but is more concerned with the mountainous legs where competing with the climbers could be perilous for him.

Kelly said: "I have not tackled

a tour mountain stage for two years, and three have not been any real hard climbs so far on this tour so I have no idea how I will fare."

Monique Knol of The Netherlands took the second stage of the

women's Tour de France Tuesday, but there were no changes in the overall standings, still led by Jeannie Longo of France.

Knol won the individual race of 76 kilometres (46 miles) from Lure to Besancon in one hour, 58 minutes, 44 seconds.

On a relatively flat course through eastern France, the women stayed together in a pack, with Knol winning in a sprint finish over her compatriot Connie Meijer. West Germany's Lisette Seidl was third and American Linda Brennenman fourth as the entire pack, except for the final cyclist, was clocked in the same time.

Longo, the defending champion, maintained her lead of four seconds over Italy's two-time champion, Maria Canins. Longo's time for the two stages is 4:34:01.

Over the final part of the circuit, the women moved on the same course as the men did, although the women finished about 90 minutes ahead of the men's race.

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